The Colonols of the Line who are Possible

Candidates for the Coming Vacancy.

a Brigadier-General to the vacancy created by the death of Major-Gen. George Crook will, of

course, in its turn give some Colonel a star

But of the forty line Colonels more than half

are out of the question from the brevity of the

time during which they have held their present

commissions, and from the superior claims of

seniority, in the lack of any very exceptional

differences in capability.

Far in advance of all other candidates in the

strength of his claims for promotion is Col.

Benjamin H. Grierson, commanding the Tenth

Cavalry. He is the senior Colonel in the whole

army, line and staff, and has served twenty-

three years and eight months under his pres-

ent commission and in command of his present

regiment. During that time he has seen junior

officers passed over his head to the grade of

Brigadier-General, after shorter service, and in

spite of his own celebrity as a cavalryman during and since the civil war. He entered the

Union army as Major of the Sixth Illinois Cav-

alry in 1861, became its Colonel in 1862, was a

Brigadier-General of volunteers in the summer

of 1863, and a Major-General in 1865. The

next year he was commissioned as Colonel of

one of the colored cavalry regiments in the

regular army, and has had no advancement

since. He was a famous raider in the civil

war, and his brevets of Brigadier-General

and Major-General in the regular army were

for gallant and meritorious services respec-

tively in "the raid through Mississippi in 1863"

and in "the raid through Mississippi in 1864."

His commission as Brigadier-General of vol-

unteers was also given specifically for distin-

fact that he retires for age July 8, 1800, so that

this is probably the last opportunity that will

be afforded him to receive the long-awaited

star. Many thought that he should have re-

ceived promotion as senior Colonel of the line

in instances when President Cleveland pro-

moted officers who were his juniors not only

1891.

It is so long since an artillery Colonel has received his star that Col. Gibson's chances, barring those of Col. Grierson, might be good were he much higher on the relative list. But though the senior artillery Colonel, he has only served in his present comparison about half

though the senior artillery Colonel, he has only served in his present commission about half a dozen years. An artillery officer who had strong claims for promotion was the late Col. Romeyn R. Ayres. The names already mentioned undoubtedly contain that of the Colonel who is to be promoted; and if, as is highly probable. Col. Grierson is chosen they will also presumably include his successor on his retirement next July.

SAYS TURNBULL BAS THE AGGRESSOR

A Newsboy Testilles that Hade Fired Only

Atter He Had Been Assaulted,

Coroner Levy began an inquest yesternay

in the case of William Turnbuil, the tieset

speculator, who was shot and killed by Ticket

among them Manager Potenouest of the Four-

the sole privilege of selling tickets in the theatre.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

Stonewall Jackson's Widow Untitled to a

The application of Mrs. Thomas J. Jackson

received in the Pension Office. The affidavit of Gen

James Longstreet, certifying to the service of Gen-Jackson during the Mexican war, accompanies it. They were companies in that struggle, as well as in the war of the rabellion. There is also the amidavit of the deeph

Graham who was present at her marriage July 15, 1867, with Gen Jackson. Commissioner Ruum says there is no reason why this should not be granted

Mayor Cleveland Wins at the Primarles

Jorsev City Democrats held their primaries

on Monday night for the election or de eyates to the City Convention to nominate a candidate for Mayor Mayor Cleveland was victorious. Nearly all the dele

The Witty Prelate.

or pension for the services of her tato has and tion. Stonewall Jackson, in the war with Mean of has been

WASHINGTON, March 26 .- The promotion of

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890.

London Offices of THE SUN.

430 West Strand.

All communications about be addressed to FRANK

M. WillTE 430 Strand, London W. C.

A Simple Test of Sincerity.

The Republicans in the Legislature have put themselves into a ridiculous position by their course in regard to Governor Hill's message. The Governor recommends that both Houses adopt a concurrent resolution asking the Court of Appeals to give an opinson as to the constitutionality of the Saxton Ballot Reform bill. It is perfectly understood by the Republicans that Governor HILL is convinced that the bill is unconstitutional. Unless his opinion can be changed, the bill will not be allowed to become a law.

Now, the bill is either constitutional or it le not. If it is constitutional, it is desirable that the Governor and all the rest of the citizens opposed to it be convinced of its constitutionality; and the Court of Appeals is the only authority to decide all doubts in the matter.

If the bill is unconstitutional, it is an unjustifiable interference with the right of suffrage, and the Legislature ought to be glad of the opportunity to know that the bill is impossible.

The Republicans in both Houses refused the Governor's request, and referred the message to the Judiciary Committee. If they are not afraid that the Saxton bill is unconstitutional, why do they refuse to have its constitutionality or unconstitutionality decided by the court of last renort? Apparently the measure is so weak, even in the eyes of its friends, that they object to its impartial consideration. If the friends of the Saxron bill have any

ease, why do they try to keep out of court

The Loss of the St. Louis Districts.

The esteemed Kansas City Times would do well to study the election returns before asserting that Mr. CLEVELAND's tariff message had nothing to do with the loss of the three Democratic Representatives from the St. Louis districts, and attributing the lisaster exclusively to the frantic efforts of Major Jones of the Republic. Major Jones did his share, but it was a picayune part as compared with that of the author of the free rade message.

In these three districts, covering the whole elty of St. Louis, the Republican plurality for Congressmen was 6,360, against a Demogratic plurality of 5,886 in 1884. In the city of St. Louis, HARRISON'S plurality over CLEVELAND for President was 6,205, against plurality of 577 for CLEVELAND over BLAINE in 1884. There was a difference of only 155 votes between the plurality adverse o CLEVELAND and the plurality adverse to he Democratic candidates for Congress in his Democratic city. The tariff message lragged CLEVELAND down, and it dragged he Democratic candidates for Congress

Why lay it all to poor Major Jones and his rantic efforts for free trade? Even Mr. LEVELAND himself acknowledges the partership. After the Democratic victories last lovember, when the party triumphed for he simple reason that CLEVELAND and free rade were out of the way, the St. Louis Reublic reported the ex-President as saying, Give my compliments to Col. Jones. His rork and mine, I think, are bearing fruit." We may remark that the work of Mr LEVELAND and Major JONES will continue b bear fruit for the Democracy so long abeir work shall consist in keeping them elves off the track.

After "Ballot Reform" Will Come a Religious Qualification.

The absurd features of the ballot reform umbug, though they have furnished amuseent to many, have never for a moment osed the eyes of the friends of universal uffrage and believers in Democracy to the et that great danger to nonular governent lurked in the proposed system of ross marks and "exclusively official" but ots. When the advocates of a property ation, such as was propos ere seen vigorously supporting the new ian: when the early and original Knowothings, who want twenty-one years' resience before naturalization, were heard amoring for its adoption; it was plain to I sensible men that the new Australian stem designed electoral changes which deluded followers of its advocates did ot appreciate; and this fact furnished the al and only reason why it gained support such quarters. Apart from every other sadvantage, the serious danger to be apehenden was that it would be only the est step toward proscribing, through disanchisement, thousands whose votes form day an impregnable bulwark against

The Australian ballot law has been adoptin the State of Massachusetts and we we been told how it has worked there. It s been upon the statute books only a few onths, and it shut out from voting, in the ty of Boston alone, at the November elecon between three and four thousand pters. Now, before its first year has sed we see one of the fruits of its adonon. In an appeal issued by an inevitable pumittee of One Hundred in Boston this proposed as a second step toward ideal

We have no hesitation in affirming that the oath o egiance to our Government taken by Romanists, by ich they have obtained the rights of the ballot, of nahip, and office, amounts to nothing, if they are of Romanists, and has no binding obligation where s interests of the Church or the Pontiff require it to disregarded. * * * We do not besitate to say, as samure for the nation's soif-protection, that no man b confesses allegiance to the l'ontiff should be wed to participate as a citizen in either holding an see or easting a ballot. The United States Supreme ort has decided that the law of one of our states di dred to take cannot be a good citizen. Why should this principle be applied to those who confess allece to the Papal hierarchy ! No ballot for the man takes his politics from the Vatican.

What these Massachusetts ballot reforms propose is that in addition to the propty qualification of a poll tax, which has en made a condition of suffrage in that ate, in addition to the educational test, to e residence test under which the farmer's to vote is never invaded, while the me anic, whose work may require him to hange his domicile within a year, is chalnged and forbidden to vote; in addition to shorse-stall Australian method of "sworn ficers," bell punches, and marked ballots ill another test of American suffrage is to required, namely, a religious qualification. At this rate, it will not be long before the oters in Massachusetts are reduced to the UTTERFIELDS, the SALTONSTALLS, the WITCHELLS, the BUFFINGTONS, the ENDI-PITS, the MAGLATHLINS, the clder DEANS, younger TRASKS, and the GILCHRISTS, th Dawes and Hoas thrown in exofficio.

d an out-and-out aristocracy of suffrage tablished in the Bay State. That any body of men should in these nes, propose a religious test of suffrage in commonwealth of the United States as almost monstrous, and under univer-

gross perversion of the powers of government would be stamped out utterly. If, however, through the disfranchisement of thousands of voters, the Know-Nothings are permitted to get the footbold they crave and which the Saxron Ballot bill is expected to give to them, no community in our State will be free from a repetition of most unseemly and unpatriotic assaults upon the rights of foreign-born, unlettered, and hardworking citizens. In New York to-day men of every race, creed, and kindred, in perfect harmony with each other, and with fairness to their political rivals and opponents, exercise what Governor Hill aptly describes as "the sacred rights of suffrage and the high prerogatives of citizenship." The interests of every one are blended in preserving for all the right of each. Establish darklantern voting on the Saxton plan in New York, and how long would it be before a Committee of One Hundred would appear here with a religious test of suffrage?

As Senator JACOBS of Brooklyn declared on Tuesday: "For myself I care little. I would not vote for the bill if all the fourteen Judges endorsed it. I would sooner leave this body, or leave any legislative body that I might be a member of, than vote for a bill that would disfranchise the humblest of my constituents." The Democratic party in New York to-day can be engaged in no better business than in stamping out, at once and forever, the iniquitous and unconstitutional Republican measure which proposes a Government monopoly of ballots as the first step toward an aris tocracy of voting, and the disfranchisement of those whom the new aristocracy does not approve, and cannot control.

A Northwestern View.

The Portland Oregonian is an independent and sharp observer of the drift of opinion in the Democracy. It believes that the New York Democrats are sure to support Governor Hill for the Presidential nomination in 1892, while the South and Southwest will support Mr. CLEVELAND. "As between CLEVELAND and HILL," continues the Oregonian, "the Western Democracy would surely prefer Hill. The Pacific coast Democracy are strongly anti-Cleveland, and Maryland and West Virginia of the border States are opposed to his renomination. The only sure support that he could count upon would be that of the Southern States." Again, as concerns the four new States which will have electoral votes in 1892, "all will be against CLEVELAND, for while Montana might under some circumstances go Democratic, she is sure to reject CLEVELAND." We quote the Oregonian's summary of Mr. CLEVELAND's relations to the party that elected him in 1884:

"When Corver and entered the White House he found the party united, with a fair prospect of a long continu-ance in power, and he left it defeated, demoralized, and disorganized by discontent and disgust for his arrogant and incompetent administration of his great office. He had alienated the affection and sympathy of the ablest and most upright leaders of his party. He had snubbed DESpuices and Tucaway from the start: he had insufted and persecuted Raypant, he had treated Hoapty and fewire with neglect, had spurned the wise counsels of cornex, and he incensed the rank and file of the hav seed and cheese press Democracy by his assidnous cour ing of the favor of the Mugwamps."

The conclusion of our Republican contemporary, viewing the progress of events from the far Northwest, is that "it seems incredible that the Northern Democracy will ever onsent to renominate this demagogue, this orbicular, abdominal obesity."

The conclusion is logical and sound, but the characterization is lacking in respect toward a candidate who is very industrious and very much in earnest.

Mr. Francis M. Minor makes this very remarkable assertion in an article in the Forum on "Woman's Political Status:

" Nothing shows the necessity of suffrage for women more placing than the unwillingness of men to grant it.

For woman everything is involved, life, liberty, mar-riage, children; and yet she must not be consulted as to these important interests, simply because of her sex.

In fact, the unwillingness is rather on the part of women to receive and exercise the suffrage. If they want to vote and ask for it, their wish will not be dealed by men.

But women do not want the suffrage. In England a proposition to extend to them the tions has aroused hundreds of women of the highest social prominence to vigorous protest; and they undoubtedly represent the great majority of their sex. Those who favor the measure openly are so few that they become conspicuous in consequence.

It is the same with us. After half a contury of agitation for woman suffrage, nine women out of ten, if not ninety-nine out of a hundred, remain indifferent or in utter hostility. They turn the cold shoulder to the woman suffragists, who are obliged to go to men to get the courtesy of a hearing. When Mrs. AGNEW, Miss GRACE DODGE,

Mrs. JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL, Miss ROSA-LIE BUTLER, and women like them, really representative of their sex, go to Albany asking for the suffrage, they will not have to repeat the request to gain the object of

Marriage and Divorce.

Another Judge of this State has married a divorced woman, also of the State, who had procured her divorce in Rhode Island for a cause not allowed by the law of New York, and whose divorced husband is still living.

Both the Judge and the woman he has married are also members of the Enisconal Church, which expressly forbids such a union and denounces it as adulterous and contrary to the law of Gon.

Both of the parties, too, move in a circle of ociety which is regarded as the most conventional, and is especially under the influence of the Episcopal Church. The great majority of the people called the Four Hundred are Episcopalians. Yet the marriage has taken place at New-

port. A reverend doctor of divinity performed the ceremony, though the Churches generally stigmatize such divorces as immoral and unscriptural.

But can they be very much in earnest about the matter when doctors of divinity accept fees for marrying people so divorced, and after blessing the union bid the couple GoD speed?

The opposition to free divorce seems to se theoretical only. Practically the prejudice against it is passing away. frown of society will not be upon the Judge and his new wife, at least not for long; and they will not be denied religious privileges, though the religious theory be that they are living in a state of concubinage only, altogether wicked and sinful.

The interesting news comes from Khartoum that the Mandista have determined to free Africa from the curse of rum. No true follower of the Prophet can be a wine bibber and Mohammedans are very property shocked when they see the evils that strong drink is inflicting upon the natives. At a recent meeting of the Mahdist leaders something akin to the resolutions of a prohibition convention was prepared, to the effect that the Mahdists view with horror the attempt of infidels to kill off the entire negro race by poisoning them with spirits. Relentiess war upon all rumsellers was declared, and the Mahdists committed themselves to the high mission of capturing

sal suffrage, untrammelled by tests, such a sail rumsellers, spilling their poison on the gross perversion of the powers of governstormers, and selling the guilty men into

alavery.

The weak point in the proposed Mahdist crusade is the reasonable suspicion that the Khartoum Arabs are interested in saving the negroes from the curse of liquor chiefly that they may have more victims to drag into slavery. Unfortunately the native tribes welcome the rumseller, but they show a very natural desire to be saved from their friends of Khartoum.

We are glad to learn from the columns of our able contemporary, the Chicago Herald, that great efforts are going forward for the purification of the inter-oceanic metropolis, in reparation for the approaching World's Fair. One of the most noteworthy of these attempts

reported in the following poetle style: "These Bridgeport pumps! Oh, may they work With awiftness pight and day, And ills that in the water lurk Forever drive away. Let each one frei as help it lends

And to its duty jumps. Chicago's health and joy depends I pon those Bridgeport pumps "The wealthy may their draughts secure From some pure, distant spring, But poverty to all its poor Such blessings cannot bring. And shall we have for those so thought Who dwell in huddled clumps *

Vith all alacrity we ought To drive those Bridgeport pumps. " A city that withholds its wealth, Wherewith it might secure The one great source of perfect health In water fresh and pure, Disease will some time sweep away

Will write 'Here lies the worthless clay

And o'er its buried chumns

That clogged those Bridgeport pumps Let Chicago hurry up with the removal of all the nuisances that are said to abound within her borders; let her get pure drinking water. instead of water that is replete with typhoid poison; let her get a guarantee fund of fifteen millions, spot eash; let her prepare for a magnificent display of patent hog killing and beef killing; let her put the Fair buildings on the great West Side, so as to satisfy the lovely girls of that unparalleled quarter; let her raise the price of her newspapers and improve their quality; and then we shall all be able to join with her in inviting the French, the Germans, the English, the Spaniards, the Italians, the Russians, the Moldavians, and the Scandinavians to come over and shout aloud for the glory of Chicago.

We have in our possession a set of polyglot handbills that were put up along the line of the narrow-gauge railway which played so great a part in the Paris Exposition of last year, and we shall be very glad to lend them to Chicago. They contain such warnings as these

"Djagar Baik" Jengat Pohou Diangan Kalewar Kakkie Atau Kapa'a "Observer" Pas Pan Tracerne

Stik Ikke Hoved Eller Benud. The BROWNING clubs and DANTE clubs of Chicago will find these bandbills very useful for study and instruction when the time comes.

Will our most esteemed neighbor, the Herald, kindly inform the public how it acquired the material for its recent successful exposure of alleged extertion in Ludlow street inil, under the authority of the Sheriff? How was the imprisonment of its reporter in that jall procurred? Is there any mystery about this subject? And is there not an evangelical prohibition against doing wrong as a means of doing right afterward?

In discussing the great question of the dullest newspaper, the Milicankee Sentinel re-

" The Sex has never had occasion to hear of the Leeny Wisconsin. We are far from denying that a man may get his money's worth of dulness from the Albany Argue if it is more duiness that he wants. The Free-ing Wieron-in is duiler as a rule, but its duiness is not uniform and invariable. If the man is seeking a soportic. the 479m may do, but if he wants to be astonished the Creating Wisconsin is the paper for his money."

Our esteemed contemporary is mistaken. We know the Evening Wisconsin, and are prepared to say that for persistent and consistent dul ness that journal can no more be compared with the Albany Argus than a peanut shell can be compared with Niagara Falls for grandeur.

An esteemed correspondent who is endowed with poetic genius writes to say that, if he were Mayor, the Brobdingnag scarecrow on Redlow's Island "should be autokly sent to Lingdom come with dynamite;" and he asks how many Governments M. BARTHOLDI offered the awkward statue to before it was dumped

As to our correspondent's second point, we are unable to give an answer, but we are bound to say that the statue is so monstrously ugly that any Government which had an opportunity of declining it, must be held instilled for pursuing such a course. Yet the idea that it should be destroyed by dynamite is entirely

We have received from New Haven a re quest to which it is impossible to be indifferent "Sin Tun Sux is the great protector of the English

language.
- Will not Tax Sux now kill off the men who use the word 'voice' as a verb! Have we not had about enough volcing ! Yours indeed. "Naw Haven, March 25."

We agree with our correspondent. The men who commit the offence he arraigns, deserve extinction. There has been too much of it. It should be stopped; but we hesitate before the remedy he proposes. The gulty merit punisliment; but while their crime against the oble English language is rank, we fear that the law would not justify so extreme a retribution. However, we appeal to them as men with heads and hearts not to do so any more.

In a letter from EMIN Pasha, which has reached Berlin, he says he has met an Arab who declares that Dr. PETERS, the leader of the German relief expedition, was murdered, and he sawhis body. This is the last of a long series of rumors, but there is really not a particle of authentic evidence as yet that PETERS

has been killed. The facts about his expedition, briefly stated, are that he started on July 26 last with twentyfive Somali soldiers and 107 porters to ascend the Tana River, on his way from the Indian Ocean to Albert Nyanza. All went well as far as Masa, about 150 miles up the crooked stream. In the next thirty-two miles to Oda foruruwa the expedition nearly came to grief. Peters having failed to provide himself with ood before entering a famine-stricken district. He was well treated at this place, but had s light with Gaila natives over some of their slaves whom he had hired as porters. The last letter from him was dated at this place. nearly 200 miles up the river, on Oct. 8, and he was about to pursue his journey. Five weeks later Capt. Rust was within a few miles of Oda Boruruwa, and heard no reports of di-aster to the l'ETERS party, though rumors in plenty were current on the coast about this time. His friends have no reason as yet to abandon hope

that he is all right. The Australian Device Rejected in Ohio, From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette (Republican). The objections to the Australian ballot re-

1 The official ballots, which mean job work, a chance for fraud, and a certainty of dissatisfaction.

2. Registration in country precincts, which is not only unnecessary and expensive, but readily manipulated by

artists in fraudulancy. artises in transmissionery.

3. Provision for secret places for the handling of bal-lots by inspectors, who would often be the agents of ringsters and experts in fixing tickets.

The people of Ohio have a law far better than the Australian. It provides for registration in the towns only where it is useded, and for private voting, and has

the immense merit of simplicity and directness. Two Wishes. I would give \$29,000,000 for a good stomach.

And I would give \$40,000,000 for less than I've got.-

THE NEXT BRIGADIER-GEHERAL.

THOSE DISTURBING SUBWAYS,

Applications for Leave to Dig Which Com-Citroy Opposed,

The Board of Electrical Control received a letter from the East River Electric Light Company yesterday complaining of the high prices charged for the use of the subways, and asking the Board to ux the rentals on a fair basis. The matter was referred to Chief Engineer Kearney. The counsel for the Manhagtan Company asked the Board to provide additional accommodations in the subways above Fiftyninth street.

'I won't listen to any argument on that matter," replied the Mayor. "The subject is disposed of. I offered a contract to your company to build conduits as it pleased, and the offer was declined."

Lawyer Cravath, in behalf of several electric light companies, asked that another subway be built on the west side of Broadway in order to enable the companies to reach customers with greater ease. The Mayor thought the subway

should be seen to avoid tearing up the streets more than once.

Public Works Commissioner Gilroy said that it was impossible to keep the streets in good condition as long as companies keep on clamoring for permission to tear them up.

I have a lot of applications here, he said, for permission to onen nearly every street below lifty-ninth street. If the city is going to spend millions of dellars in laying now pavements only to have them torn up again I would like to know it."

Mr. Gilroy thought that the Legislature should authorize the use of sidewalks for subshould authorize the second sidewalks for subshould authorize the second sidewalks for subshould supplied that the second sidewalks for subshould supplied the second sidewalks for subshould supplied that the second sidewalks for subshould supplied that the second sidewalks for subshould supplied the second sidewalks for subshould supplied the second sidewalks for subshould supplied that the second sidewalks for subshould supplied the second sidewalks for subshould

way purposes.
Commissioner Hess asked Engineer Kearney about his theory that high and low tension wires on both sides of the street were dangerous. gorous.
"I never entertained any such theory," said
Mr. Kearney.
"Iniways had an idea," said Mayor Grant,
"that it is dangerous to operate two different

that it is dangerous to operate two different currents side by side."

Electrical Experi Wheeler explained that if Added to Col. Grierson's other claims is the

Licetrical Experi Wheeler explained that if the wires were run through separate tubes much of the danger would be averted. A reso-lation was adopted providing for the building of a duct along the west aide of Broadway from Bowling treen to Fourteenth street. The work must be completed within sixty days. A stimilar resolution in reference to Third ave-nue was laid over. This stirred Commissioner Gilroy up again, or it seemed to threaten a further mutilation

will state here," he said, "and I want the public to know, that, no matter what the law is, I shall hereafter refuse to grant any permits for tearing up the streets which are newly

paved."
Lagineer Kearney will give Commissioner
Gilrey to-day a list of the streets in which
subways can be built and pavements laid at the

THE HAMBURG DISISTED

in instances when President Cleveland promoted officers who were his juniors not only in rank but in age, and who would have had many other opportunities for promotion before retirement. It may be suggested that as Col. Grierson would now have less than four months to serve before his retirement, it is hardly worth while to put him in a Brigadier-General's command. That, however, would be a manifestly unjust argument. A senior officer might thus be deprived or promotion altogether, fast on the ground that he was sufficiently far away from retirement to wait for other chances, and finally on the ground that he was so near retirement that it was not worth while to change his duties. But in the present instance even this argument will not do, since Col. Grierson has already had for a long time the command, responsibilities, and duties of a Brigadier-General, and the rank and bay of a Colonel. He has been in charge of the Department of Artzona, one of the most important in the country, ever since the assignment of Gen. Milos, his predecessor there, to the command of the Division of the Pacific. He would, therefore, on his promotion, simply remain where he is until his retirement in July.

The next candidate in seniority is Col. Charles H. Smith, commanding the Ninoteenth Infantry, now in the South, who was commissioned in his present rank on the same day with Col. Grierson, July 28, 1866, as Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, being alterward transferred to the Ninoteenth. A native of Maine, he entered the volunteer service as Captain of the First Maine Cavalry in 1861, and rose to be its Colonel. He received brevets of Brigadier-General and Major-General in the regular army for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Salior's Creek and during the war as a whole, and like brevets in the volunteers for distinguished conduct in the engagement at St. Mary's Church and for highly distinguished and meritorious services at the battle of Salior's Creek and during the war as a whole, and like brevets in the Conductor Houghtaling Held Responsible by the Ratirond Commissioners ALBANY, March 26. The Board of Railroad Commissioners has banded down a decision in the matter of the accident on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad on March 6 near Hamburg, in which six persons were killed and twenty-one wounded. After reviewing the facts in the case, the Board comes to the following conclusion:

conclusion as to the reckless culpability of Conductor Houghtaing. He should not have left Dunkirk until the air hose had been replaced upon the carand the rear cars supplied with air, nor until the safety chains had been securely refastened or other chains, which piled. It is proper to say that, manusch as he did leave themsirk with the rear cars in the condition they were, he should at least have notified the sleeping-car conductor and porters and brakemen of such fact, so that they might have been on the lookout. It appears from the testimony that he did more of these things. His conduct throughout is more remarkable from the fact, that he is a man 02 years of age, has always borne a good reputation as a careful conductor, and has never before new with a serious accident to his train.

P. Mooney showed bad ynderdood that heighner feward P. Mooney showed bad ynderdood that he had not the fact was no air on the five cars in the rear. Mooney defends in somition to the ground that rule 2 printed month his conduct on the ground that rule 2 printed month has take of the time cards states that conductors will have charge of trains &c. and that, no conference having been respected by the conductor, it was his duty to obey him.

oley him.

The Biard has made a careful examination of the Cowel coupler which gave way first at Binnirk and them at financiar, The Biard deems that anch couplers are in the ! Igliest degree dangerous, and should not be ised.
Great complaint has been made on account of the of

There were 40.001 physicians in the Japanese empire at the beginning of the year rarah Bernhardt is rehearsing for "Cleopatra."

regular army for gallant and meratorious services at the battle of Sailor's Creek and during the war as a whole, and like brevets in the volunteers for distinguished conduct in the engagement at St. Mary's Church and for highly distinguished and meritorious services in the war. He retires Nov. I. 1891. The Colonel third in rank is Col. George L. Andrews, commanding the Twenty-lifth Intantry, now in Montana, who entered the army from civil life as Major of the seventeenth Iniantry early in 1861, and was duly promoted, reaching his present rank and command over numeteen years age. He has brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel for gallant and meritorious services at Second Bull Itan and Chanceliorsville. He will reach the age of 64 April 22, 1892.

A distinguished officer whose claims to promotiou might be very strong, were not those of Col. Grierson still stronger, is Col. August V. Kautz, commanding the Eighth Infantry. A native of Germany, he enisted as a private in the Ohio Infantry during the Mexican war and served a year, after which he entered the Millitary Academy as a cadet in 1848, graduating four years later. He was a First Lleutenant of the Fourth Infantry when the civil war broke out, and was then made a Captain in the Sixth Cavalry. In 1862 he was appointed Colonel of the Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and became Brigadiler-General in 1864. After the war he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, and in 1869 was transferred to the Fifteenth, reaching his present rank and command, which he has held nearly sixteen years, June 8, 1874. His name, like Grierson's, was well known during the civil war, in which he received five brovets in the regular army, from Major to Major-tieneral in clustee, besides one of Major-tieneral engants and so on. He retires Jan. 5, 1892. is she will play after "Jeanne D'Arc". Bankin, a surgeon at Muney, is said to be using hypnotism successfully as a substitute for chloroform in

> and 219 pheasants shot on one day, The combined manusyres of the German fleet and the Ninth Army Corps in April, in presence of the Emperor. will hast three days, and will probably represent a land-

> ing from the Island of Alsen. The heaviest gun in the world has just been finished by krupp for the Eussian Government. It weight 135 one is 40 feet long and is 65; feet diameter in the widest part. It will have a range of 11 miles.

the Richmond campaign, and so on. He retires Jan. 5, 1892.

Following these officers in order of relative rank are Col. Frank Wheaton. Second Infantry, who commanded a division of the Sixth Corps during the war, and who retires in 1895; Col. William R. Shafter, First Infantry, who has been eleven years in his present grade, and retires in 1899; Col. Albert G. Brackett, Third Cayalry, and Col. H. A. Morrow, Twenty-lirst Infantry, who retire in 1893; Col. Eugene A. Carr, Sixth Cayalry, retiring in 1893; Col. Heaving in 1892; Col. Alexander MeD. McCook, Sixth Infantry, retiring in 1895; Col. Henry M. Black, Twenty-third Infantry, retiring next January; Col. William P. Carlin, Fourth Infantry, retiring in 1893; Col. Michard I. Bodge, Eleventh, retiring in May of next year; Col. Elmer Olis, Elghth Cayalcy, retiring in 1894, and Col. Horatio G. Gibson, Third Artillery, retiring in 1891.

It is so long since an artillery Colonel has There were seventy-live suicides (fifty-three men, we've women seven girls between 10 and 18, and three duldren under 10) in Berlin during January, being the argest number ever recorded there in a single month London people have begun an agitation in favor of the addition of the hour and minute to the postmark on letters, as is done in American Post Offices. Heretofore the Fuglish postmark has had only the day of the month.

the year, and the name of the office.

Miss hirchenough and two actors were dropped to the stage during a rehearsal at Birmingham a few days ago by the giving way of a platform upon which their parts required them to stand, and she broke her thigh, while the others were severely braised.

table, and when he played at all called for very high states. He once played three rubters of whist with the intersection in Prince Peter vehicus and flaren for the players—for 2000 trans pounds and Hardefrancs on the rab.

The latest turnout of the German Emperor is an open carriage drawn by four white thengarian stallions. Recently he set out to ride in it from Berlin to Pots dam, twenty miles, and it was expected that they would make it in about 100 minutes. They best all expects lates by doing 10 in 70. During a per remains of L'Africaine" recently in Paris at the Opera the chorus became so flat that the

Speculator Hyde in front of the Fourteenth Street Theatre on Saturday night last, Many director signalled for the orchestra to cease playing not the prayer. A Grand Sout Dominique was given without he compatinged. The explanation afforded was that the chorsters were over fattened by rehearsals. theatrical people were present at the hearing. teenth Street Theatre, Tony Pastor, frank It is rangored to blick quarters at Sr. Petersburg that Daniels, Edward Price of the Bison Thencre, great changeware about to take place in the adm John Bussell of "The City Directory" com-John Russell of "The City Directory company, Manager H. R. Jacobs, and several members of the "My Aunt Bridget" company and the "County Fair.

The most important witness was William Hayes, a nowsboy, who testified that Hyde and Turnbull had a wordy quarrel about taket soling, when Turnbull eried. "Jou sucker, go home and pay your lodge bill." Then he poked the unbriell at Hyde and followed his up by knocking him down. Hyde got up and rac behind a pillar. Turnbull following him while Hyde was behind the pilar he build out the revolver and fired at Turnbull.

Treasurer Maguire of the Fourteenth Street Theatre testified that to Hyde and been given the sole privilege of selling takets in front of the theatre. tration of the imperial court, as the expenses during recent years have been much too large, despite efforts to economics. The reserve capital of this department, which in 18-1 was to \$4.000,000, how been apent. Henra have become so thick in the mountains of faces, hordering on Navov, in France, that the inhabi-tants have organized bear drives that these have been

so unsuccessful that they have almost concluded that their only salvation is in sending for some of the Pike county bear funters, about whom they have read so the French Government is taking vigorous measures to suppress the morphine hats; by punishing the drug gists who self the drug to persons whom they know to be addicted to its use. One drugget who had been con-

victed of this offence in one district, and had paid the penalty, has been refused a diploma in another distric where had opened a new shop.

In the bester, Regiand, a bounts of 8 cents per dozen
to offered for old sparrows, 4 sents per dozen for young. ones and a cent and a baif per deem for eggs. The spacrows have grown so namerous all through Dorset anter that in some places they are said to destroy half

the crops, while in villages they rum the gardens and

you strip the that ch from buildings. The King of the Beigians has ordered a magnificent gold can'et to present to Stanley. Several of the most expert workmen in Belgium are now engaged on the work. The it bears a medailion portrait of the explorer, surrounded with precious stones and chasing. The casket is to contain the grand cordon of the tirder of I copold with which Stanley will be invested. A large curtain or coveriet mode of linen and woo

nered at Akhmym, in Upper hgypt, is now exhtheted in the South Kensington Museum. From the likeness of its ornementation to that of hangings shown in a wall mosaic at Havenna representing a corridor in ustinian's palace, it is generally accepted as a work of the sixth century. It is about ien feet by six wide.

The latest recipient at the Court of Constantinople of the Turkish "medal for art" and of the Mejilich Order

rates favor his renomination. The Convention will be led on Maturday afternoon in the Hemocratic County Committee handlusters in Grove street. Verams, the Republican candidate for the County of Perams, the Republican candidate for the County of the Seed away since a west circumstance of the Republicans are making areast preparations to feeding him. There will be a brane leand and a crew of sturyinged shouters at the depot to meet him. s the mason who lately put up a Russian stove in the Sultan's palace. The Sultan had fallen in love with the above at the Russian consulate at Constantinople, and had a similar structure of brick and tiles ordered from usess. The Hussian laborer who was sent with a "How many matrimonial knots can you go an hour, Dr. Choker?" "That depends on the tied," returned the D. D. to put it up was a simple mount, but the Hultan was so delighted with the mane skill that, besides a money present of \$250, he conferred this "distinction."

FATHER SCHWOENNIGHT'S BONDS.

Says be Didn't Know They Were Buchapes Lottery Bonds When he Bought Them.

Father Anton B. Schwoenniger, pastor of the Church of the Assumption in West Fortyninth street, is complainant at Jefferson Market Police Court against Edward H. Horner, whom he charges with defrauding him of \$7,000 under peculiar circumstances. Justice White began yesterday an examination of the case which promises to be very protracted. The proceedings yesterday were the formal statement of the case by Father Schwoenniger and his cross-examination thereon. Father Schwoenniger's story was that on or

about Nov. 20 last he was called upon by one Oppenheimer, who knew that he wanted to raise some money on his notes, and took him to the office of Mr. Horner in Wall street, where Horner agreed to advance \$2,000 on his note, and did so; that at that time he had in his possession certain Austrian bonds of the value of \$2,100; that Horner told him that his Austrian bonds were not so valuable as some other bonds that Horner had; that Horner represented to him that his, Horner's, bonds were guaranteed by the Austrian Government, and could be redeemed at their face value at any bank in Europe, and, besides, that they might draw a prize; that the bonds were, according to liorner's statement, actually worth \$50 a piece. that these bonds were in great demand, and he that these bonds were in great demand, and he could not get them unless he should take them then; that Horner assured him there would be no risk, and so he took the bonds on Horner's representations, and gave up to Horner his Austrian bonds, worth \$2,100, three notes for \$1,500 ench, and \$400 in cash: that he relied entirely on the representations of Horner, and did not look at the bonds or examine them, but took them home and locked them up in his safe, and did not look at them until December; that when he came to look at them in December he found that they were Bucharest bonds and not Austrian bonds, and of no particular value.

ber he found that they were Buckarest bonds and not Austrian bonds, and of no particular value.

In the course of the examination it turned out that the Bucharest bonds were printed in several languages which Father Schwoenniger understood weit; that the word Bucharest was plainly printed on each bond, and that the criminal action was not begun until after several of the premissory notes had become due, and not paid, and a civil suit brought against the Doctor for their value.

The defence also produced various papers signed by the Doctor at the time of the transaction in which the character of the bonds was fully described in plain words. The Doctor, however, decided stoutly that he had lead these papers when he signed them, or that he knew the contents of the papers which he signed lie insisted that he had trusted everything to Mr. Horner, and did not even count the bonds or read them until about a month after the transaction. No amount of cross-examination could shake the Doctor's story. He insisted that he really did not know what he bought, or what the really did not know what he bought, or what the receipts he signed set forth, but that in the whole transaction ha relied implicitly upon Mr. Horner's statements, and did not know he was buying Bucharest lottery bonds.

The theory of the defence is that Father Schwenniger knew very well what he was buying; that he had bought lottery bonds before, and only charged that he was cheated to get out of the payment of his overdue notes.

Defenders of Holy Trinity Say it's a Richer Judge Henry Wilder Allen in the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, was occupied the greater part of yesterday in hearing the

A CHURCH QUARREL AIRED IN COURT.

arguments of lawyers on the application for an injunction restraining the rector, wardens, and vestrymen of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in West Forty-eighth street from effeeting a consolidation with the Church of the Holy Trinity in Harlem. Counsel for Vestryman James McLaury and

James Blackhurst, the senior warden and treas-urer of St. Stephen's, declared that they had affidavits from every voting member of St. Stephen's Church opposing the consolidation. It was true that on Feb. 6 a resolution had been

phen's Church opposing the consolidation. It was true that on Feb. 6 a resolution had been shoved though a special meeting of the vestry in fayor of the consolidation, but this meeting was itiegal, because no notice had been given of its purpose. The congregation almost unanimously opposed the plan. Vestrymen Linen and Pile, who voted for the consolidation, were residents of Harlem, and one of them had a pew in Holy Trinity Church. The terms of consolidation provided that Mr. Hart, the present rector of St. Stephen's, should be made rector emeritus of the new church, with a salary of \$700 a year greater than his present salary. The consolidation virtually proposed to turn over the \$150,000 worth of the St. Stephen's property to pay off the big debt resting on the Church of the Holy Trinity.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy read a letter from Bishop Potter denouncing as grossly impure' the imputations upon Mr. Hart's motives. He said that their proposition for consolidation came from Bishop Potter, and that Mr. Hart yielded only to Bishop Potter's solicitations. Mr. Hart did not mention the matter to a single vestryman before the meeting referred to. So far as the increase in salary was concerned, Mr. Hart was a man of property, who spent all of his salary in charity and in paying for the services of an assistant.

Mr. Blandy declared that St. Stephen's was a small church, at which the Sunday attendance did not average lifty people. The church had \$150,000 worth of property, which was given to it eighty years ago by Trinity Church for use, of course, in church work. It took the entire income of this sum to run the church. Not five families resided within a radius of half a nile of the church's present location. Mr. Blandy said that the property of the Church of the Holy Trinity to-day was worth \$19,000, exclusive of what remained under mortgage, and was constantly increasing in value.

udge Allen took the papers and reserved his THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

Conference of the Federal and Local Authorities Over the Proposed Compromise, About noon yesterday the Mayor's office ooked like a room where a lot of big nominations were about to be made. Well-known men were in every corner of it. Among them were Collector Erhardt, National Immigration Commissioner John B. Weber, his deputy, General James R. O'Beirne, State Emigration Commissioner Edgar L. Hidgway, Tax Commissioner Michael Coleman, ex-Judge Gildersleeve, Police Superintendent Murray, Inspector Steers. Public Works Commissioner Gilroy, Mayor Grant, and the Electrical Sub-

way Commissioners.

While a few of the outsiders were wondering While a few of the outsiders were wondering what the eminent gentlemen were up to. Mayor Grant and Messrs. Erhardt. Weber. O'Beirne, Ridgway, and Coleman disappeared into a private room and held a conference in regard to the compromise proposed by the finited States Senate committee last klonday between the national and State Governments in reference to the supervision of immigrants arriving at this port.

At present the Garden is leased to the city. Collector Erhardt and Commissioner Weber proposed that the city should consent to the

Collector Frharit and Commissioner Weber proposed that the city should consent to the State Board of Emigration subjecting it to the national authorities. Mr. Ridgway objected to Sinte Board of Emigration subsetting is a dis-national authorities. Mr. Ridgway objected to anything being done until Secretary Windom should have reschided his notice of the ter-mination of the contract. The conference re-sulted in nothing definite, but it is not unlikely that the proposed compromise will be adve-cated by both the national and State Commis-

SHE HATED AMERICA.

A Baron Wants a Divorce Because His Wife Won't Live with Him Here. Ciricago, March 26, Josephin Franc

Baron Von Rose, brings a bill for divorce in the Circuit Court. The defendant was a Kentucky girl of German parentage, whose name was Frances Von Wilden before Baron Franc. in November, 1884, took her from her been sacrificed on the steat structure. The number bome in Jefferson county, in the Blue Grass State, to his residence in Chicago. They had one child, now 5 years of age. The Baron says that just seven months after their matriage the Baroness evinced a strong desire to just the Baroness evinced a strong desire to just. the Baroness evinced a strong desire to visit her triends in Europe, and he took her to New York and placed her on the steamer with proper tickets and 4680 in each for her travelling expenses. On the dock of the York and placed her on the steamer with proper tickets and \$tos in each for her travelling expenses. On the dock of the steamer the farroness begged the publish for return to larcose and make his home there, but this he refused to do. Thereupon the Baroness burst into teass, and declared showful never return to America.

The belt rang the vistors celt and the listoness sailed awa. Many times afterward the Baron wrote to her begging her to return, in the always returns to a reason in the result of the standard of the listoness sailed awa.

only reason for going away was a dislike for

Mystery. "There is one mys'erious thing in connection with Blamarck's resumntion

What is that !

On the Street. "Well, did he give you a pointer?"
"He said it was, but I leat so much money on the specthat I half believe it was a yellow dog."

There was a solemnity about the proceadings in the Court of Over and Terminer yesterday, which was unusual considering that the court was presumed to be adjourned until Friday. Judge Barrett appeared there shortly after the usual opening hour and announced that jurors were excused for the term and that the court was closed. In the mean time Col. Fellows, Assistant District Attorneys Goff and Semple, ox-Judge Rus-oll, and John H. Bird, the chief actors in the Flack trial, had come in and sat facing the Judge in their old places as if awaiting something. They had been in con-

EAVESDROPPER CHOATE LEAVES TOWN

Biding in New Jersey to Escape Service in

bors for more than an hour previous. Mr. Goff arose as soon as the jurors had left the room and presented some papers to Judge Barrett. They were the affidavits of jurors and counsel and the minutes of the stenomporter Dilworth Choate of the World in the

sultation with the Judge in his private cham-

rapher bearing upon the eavesdropping of Lew mortor Dilworth Choare of the World in the jury room. The stenographer's minutes related the circumstances of his arraignment is court, the statement of Juror Flatt as to his discovery in the jury room, the Judge's remarks, and Choate's replies. Affidavits were also made by Jurors Platt and Bugley. The former contained an interesting explanation of the manner in which Choate was discovered. Mr. Platt, who is an artist, says he was walking about the room in which the jury had retired when his attention was drawn to an object behind the Judge's desk that looked like a plaster hand holding a pencil. He observed it never a time to the jury service of the first of the jury had retired when his attention was drawn to an object behind the Judge's desk that looked like a plaster hand holding a pencil. He observed it never a time to the jury had retired when his attention to it, thinking, certainly, that it was a mere inanimate object. Later, while the other jurors were deliberating, he wandered up on to the bench to look at the hand. To his amazement he found that it was attached to a body. He thought that he was looking upon a dead man, but he learned very seen that this was a mistake, and, after calling the other jurors and asking Choate what he meant, the officer was called.

Court Officer Walsh took up the thread of the story here, and related how he had been called in and had found Choate, how he had taken him into the court room, and how he had seen him pull his notes out of his bootleg. Upon these affidavits the District Attorney asked the Judge to issue an order to show cause why Choate should not be punished for centempt.

Judge Barrett looked over the papers casually and then handed them back to the lawyers for the defence. They scanned them carefully for some time, and signified that they were satisfactry. Judge Barrett asked: "Do the coursel for the defence in the Flack conspiracy case join most heartily in this application, so far as it goes. We certainly think

illegally acquired information. Why shall we not have an order directing its city editor also to show cause?"

Judge Barrett replied gravely that whatever further action should be suggested he would concur in. In the mean time, however, the order already prepared should be served, and the suggested action could follow whenever counsel were prepared to move for it.

An attempt was made to serve the order upon Choate, but, according to Judge Bussell, it was found that he had gone over into New Jersey. Judge Russell said that Choate could and probably would be indicted for criminal contempt, under, section 143 of the Penal Code, He could then he extradited.

Judge Russell said that he had learned that the jurors had adopted a resolution previous to Choate's discovery, pledging secrecy as to the events in the court room on the ground that some of the jurors were not educated men and might express themselves in language that would, if repeated, expose them to possible ridicule. After Choate's discovery the jurors went back to their room and passed a resolution requesting the officer to bring Choate before them "as one of the jurors wanted to introduce him to a large and heavy boot."

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT.

Some time ago in an article on economy among young men of taste and limited means, attention was drawn to the fact that trousers of suitable material could be turned inside out and made over so as to serve the purpose of new ones. A bright tailor near l'nion square saw the suggestion and soon afterward had a sign hung in his window which told the passer-by that the specialty of turning clothes for gentlemen was his. To his surprise he found himself over run was his. To his surprise he about that a very with work, and on inquiry he was told that a very large proportion of his early customers were men who large proportion of his early customers were men who had read Tax Sux's story. He says that already that article has saved more than half the price of a suit of c'othes to more than 100 men in this city, and has brought a corresponding number of dollars to him.

Recently the writer has followed the advertising colnums of the daily papers with a good deal of interest, with the general intention of finding a successor to a remarkably erratic cook. A certain advertisement continually appears which might be worth the atten-tion of the police. The advertisement in question states that a "Norwegian girl of high personal characcomplishments is anxious to secure the position of a cook. She quotes every quality which a cook could be expected to possess. She advertises in three papers every day. Her initials vary at uncerent times, over a form of the advertisement never does. For over a alleged cook asks \$16 a month as wages, and she has already spent considerably over \$40, according to a modest computation, in advertising bills this month.
There is something about it all, apparently, which dees not appear on the face of the advertisement.

It has been noticed that only out of town people are seentat plays which have enjoyed long runs. A New Yorker can go to the "Old Homestead" and "County Fair" and scan the entire auditorium with a glass with out finding a single face that he recognizes. There is such an enormous outside constituency which the man agers can cater to that they are practically independent of New York patronage. It is only a question of sur-mounting the third month. After a play has run that length of time, it is said that the suburban residents dis cover that it regoing and thenceforth the patronage from the outlying districts begins and is continued in definitely. "Hazel Kirke" ran three years without the aid of New York people.

A few mornings since a lady of medium height strolled cassively and gently along the sunny side of Pifth ave nue carrying a light parasol in one hand and twirling a dog whistle in the fingers of the other. She wore a creen gown, which fitted her beautiful figure perfectly, and rather a matronly bonnet, surmounted her glossy hair. Her skin was clear olive and suffused with a signit color in the cheeks. Occasionally she spoke to a very state y dog which walked beside her, and at other times her eyes wandered happily alead. She was a perfect type of a thoroughly dignified mature, hand some, and well-balanced New York lady of the year eighteen hundred and ninety. The stories told about the illness of Mrs. Edith Kingdon Gould are apparently pure and simple invention. She was the picture of health as she appeared that morning on Fifth avenue.

call for the sacrifice of a great deal of life and himb in their construction. The greater the engineering feat the more extensive is the bias of life. In the construc-tion of the fifted tweet for instance twenty six lives were lost, according to the official returns of the French deveryment, but it is said that this number would be largely augmented if the names were given of men who sized from injuries received during the construction of the tower and of offers who were killed and whose deaths were not reported owing to the hue and cry which was resert after the first two dozen lives had been sattificed on the great structure. The number ger by cent to a trovernment surgeon to have it dressed. and a cominy workman thme got on the list a dozen of two times a year. Serious mources were a very small properties of the whole out the year. Forth bridge in sectional, a list of forty lives lost has been published: but there is no record of inturies.

Women inventors appear very often on the Patent tificat records, and one of them who succeeded in plan-ing through an improvement of an eye glass spring is shell to have mode a very contactable for time to the crystall nation of her ideas in practical form. Yes Ken dafit is hoowin draws, a comperhable indome from sev I rigiated women patentees are for more universit than they are here as a rule their inscutions are more or less in the field occupied by the affire and pursuits of women. A dozen or more paramis for garters of an im-proved fashion for instance, have seen granted from time to time by our own Patent Office.

New Yorkers are beginning to discover that the grip eaven an after effect of rather a seconds mainteen a cases out of fem. It was looked been as an aggravated and pure and clinice and many people treated it as But it bus left a malignant reminder almost in every instance in the form of a settled cough, agera valed starrit a tendency to pneumonia or some wither well pronounced and unwelcome maindy.